THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Political Notes.

—The South is solid for the Democrats—carpet-baggers and all.

—A chromo will be given for all future Democratic abuse of Conover and Patterson.

—Senator Conover should change his name to Turnover, and ornament his back with a price mark.

—With the two parties so evenly balanced in the Senate, the Vice-President is no longer a mere figure-head.

—The extra session of Congress has been valuable chiefly as a demonstration of the Democratic capacity for mischief.

—Every creditable act of the extra session of Congress has been opposed by the Democratic party, but succeeded in spite of it.

—The number of colored members grows less with each Congress. In the forty-third Congress there were nine: in the forty-fourth, seven, in the forty-fifth, three.

—It is quite amusing to note how persistent the so-called independent papers urge that General Grant be appointed to the Berlin mission. These same papers, when he was President, painted him blacker than Satan himself, if such a thing could be, but now they suddenly think him fit for an important foreign appointment.

—A Louisiana politician was heard to say in Washington, recently concerning the quarrelsome propensities of the citizens of his State, that if "they were transported to Heaven in a body to-day they would be in a row before night about the distribution of seats." The bare supposition of such a wholesale transportation gives the plan of salvation a tremendous wrench.

—A confirmation of the validity of the President's title comes from a peculiar and significant source. A Virginia court has decided that he was legally elected President, and that an unfortunate individual who betted that he would not be, must pay his debts. This is clearly a slur at Charles Francis Adams and Sam. J. Tilden, for both those judiciary authorities say the contrary.

—The solidity of the South is something tremendous without the co-operation of Patterson and Conover. There was an election to fill a vacancy in a South Carolina district the other day, and the result showed that the 2,000 Republican majority of a few months ago had disappeared almost entirely. There was scarcely a baker's dozen of Republican votes cast. This is reconciliation at a lively rate of speed.

—Mr. Forbes, correspondent of the London *News*, has been a pet of the Czar, but since returning home has published an article in the "Nineteenth Century" that will not please the Russians. He says the Russians are corrupt in the extreme, the Bulgarians are arrogant and self-seeking, and the Turk alone has respected himself and his enemies. Mr. Forbes is now in London, and is so far recovered as to be ready for his next commission.

—Congressman Sayler, of Ohio, is in hot water with the Bourbons of his district, because he was absent when the Army Bill passed the House after it came from the Senate. Mr. Sayler says, in explanation, that he was opposed to reducing the army; that he would have voted to concur with the Senate if he had been present, and that he stayed away because he did not wish to vote against the wishes of the majority of his party. Mr. Sayler, in other words, was a dodger, pure and simple. His explanation ought to make his constituents madder than ever.

—The capacity of the Democratic party is illimitable. Not content with absorbing the workingmen, the inflationists, the silver repudiators, the anti-resumptionists, and the strikers, it opens its mouth now and swallows the carpet-baggers. The latter diminutive faction holds the balance of power, and if it is shrewd will dictate the formation of the next National ticket. It would be a moving spectacle to see McClellan at the head of the ticket, and Patterson, snatched from a yawning penitentiary, at its tail. As Mr. Adams would remark, "Fraud spoils everything it touches," except the Democratic party.

The United States Senate.

On Friday last Wm. Pitt Kellogg was sworn in as United States Senator from the State of Louisiana for six years from last March. Kellogg's admission to his seat was an addition of one to the Republican side, but this gain to the Republicans was counterbalanced by the admission of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, and of Hamburg massacre fame, as Democratic Senator from that State, for six years from last March.

The admission of Butler was a gross insult to every decent member of the Senate, and especially to every respectable Republican member of that body. He was, up until July one year ago, an obscure South Carolinian, who encouraged the Ku-Klux in his State and was ever ready to shield and protect from the penalties of the law every Ku Klux or White Leaguer who had committed murder by slaying one or more of his colored fellow citizens, simply because he was colored and differed in his political opinions from such diabolical leaders as M. C. Butler. Last July one year ago, when some colored citizens of Edgfield county were displaying their love of country by honoring the day with public celebration, a couple of the pals of Butler wanted to ride through the ranks of the colored procession, and because their action was opposed, a great outrage had been perpetrated upon their rights as sons of Southern aristocratic white blood. Emisaries were sent under lead and direction of M. C. Butler over the line into the State of Georgia, and the signal for slaughter given, and a gang of the first sons of the first families of that Union-loving people, and people who hold sacred the rights and liberties of all citizens, but most especially and exclusively those of Georgians, arrayed themselves for the onslaught of battle, and, guided by Butler, hastened to the village of Hamburg, South Carolina, with appetites whet for innocent victims.

After the apparently innocent and harmless preliminaries, such as a few volunteer commands on the part of Butler, requiring the colored people to disband and disarm, the colored people were forced to retire for safety into a public building, where they were watched and guarded by those infuriated fiends in human shape until about nightfall when they were driven out into a corn-field and deliberately shot down in cold blood.

This affair brought obscure Butler to the surface and gave him notoriety, prestige and popularity in the Democratic party of South Carolina. It was this notorious massacre, and his glorying in it, that endeared him to Wade Hampton's Democratic Legislature and secured his election thereby to the United States Senate. This is the character of the man, and this his chief merit, that the Senate of the United States, by the solid vote of the Democratic party of the Senate, with the aid of two political poltroons, Conover, of Florida, and John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, who hold their senatorial votes as a species of stock in trade for barter and sale, admitted to a seat in that body on Friday last. The elevation of such men as M. C. Butler of South Carolina to office and power, yea to the very control of the nation, is the legitimate fruit of the vacillating and impecile policy of President Hayes. The whole character of his conciliation is an absolute concession on the part of the Government to every demand made by the South, and every demand of the South is for absolute power to control the nation; absolute power to disregard the rights of that class of American citizens whom they assert have no rights a white man is bound to respect; absolute power to crush out every semblance of the Republican party in the South, and the free exercise of political rights and franchises. It is high time that the President would, by some power or influence, be enabled to discover his weakness—the signs of the times, and the hostile enmity of his professed friends, who are all the time plotting his overthrow and disgrace, and in and by which the lost cause is again to be partially restored. Let the Republic beware of her covert enemies. Let the people place themselves on the watch towers of their liberties and see that no foul hands seize them with a purpose to destroy.

We hope that Republican Senators will stand firm as a solid phalanx in behalf of the right, and not suffer the Gordons, Hills and Butlers of the South, who seem to have charmed a short-sighted President, to frutter away the guarantees of the people and the Nation's liberties. If the President persists in his dumb obstinacy, and will accept counsel from none but his political enemies, then let all his weakness, which lends his office to the enhancement of Southern ambition, and Southern ambition itself, be frustrated.

Lamp Lighting.

Soon after the organization of the Council last spring the lighting of the street lamps in the borough was let for the year to Edward Powers, he being the lowest bidder. Until recently, he has been lighting the lamps in accordance with the terms and requirements of his contract. By the exercise of some omnipotence lodged in some part or branch of the Council, it seems as though Powers has been summarily discharged, without any arraignment or hearing before the Council, and young Hoffman, son of the street commissioner, installed by the same omnipotent power, as his successor. Whether Powers failed to perform his duties in accordance with his contract or not, we are unable to say. But whether he did or not, it seems as though he ought not be ousted without a hearing, or without the proper action of the Council. One member of the Council, be he chairman of the street committee or not, or be he a man with a brother-in-law in the Council, and who is also a member of the street committee; a brother-in-law as street commissioner; or be he a man who can rule the patronage of the street operations and work so as to swell the aggregate trade of his store—should not arrogate to himself the power to remove absolutely an appointee of the Council, and appoint without consulting the Council. Why Powers should be thus summarily removed, and young Hoffman, who is a nephew of the chairman of the street committe, be appointed in his stead by said chairman, might be considered a mystery. But when we observe that the street committee consists of two brothers-in-law and another man; that the street commissioner is a brother-in-law of the brothers-in-law of the street committee, and a man who learned the art of street making with a jack plane in a cabinet shop, and has been well paid all the year by the borough for his knowledge of cabinet making as applied to street making, then the mystery disappears, and the action of the chairman of the street committee is clearly comprehensible. We would not like to charge the chairman of the street committee with being influenced by nepotism in his action in this matter, but we presume he appreciates the *steadiness* of his nephews as employes, and therefore the rules of civil service require that they should be kept in office, although a person as needy as young Powers should be compelled to go adrift, and probably be forced to appeal to public authority for assistant support, ere the winter is over. We understand the question was presented before the Council on Monday evening last, and a motion to reinstate Powers was lost on a tie vote, as follows: for his reinstatement, Messrs. Kline, Rhoads, and Shortlidge; against his reinstatement, Messrs. Garman, Harper, and Reynolds. We are sorry for Powers; but when he has two Democrats who are brothers-in-law, and who constitute a majority of the street committee, he may regard his chances for a berth slim, especially if the said brothers-in-law have relations who need places.

THE English Government made a demand upon the United States, some time ago, for damages for our fishing in Canadian waters. The matter was referred to the arbitration of a commission which has awarded damages against the United States to the amount of $5,500,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA is represented in the Senate by a man who bears the appropriate cognomen of Butcher Butler.

Is the President in Accord with His Party, or Not?

It is a strange sight to see a party in Congress and a nation in doubt as to the political status of their President; but such seems to be the condition of affairs at the present time. Only a short time ago the Republicans in Congress held a caucus and appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Hayes, and ascertain what was meant by "his policy." In speaking upon this subject the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says, very truthfully: Altogether, the conference of our representatives and their consultation with a President which the Republican party put into power is novel, as a political movement, and humiliating as a personal movement. It is the first time in the history of our Government that Senators and Representatives, belonging to a party which elected a President, were compelled to authorize a committee to seek his presence and inquire what he intended to do; to say to him that certain of his publicly proposed acts would be, if carried into execution, at variance with the convictions of the mass of his party, in opposition to what they regard as sound policy in government, and a disappointment, if not a chagrin, to those who are his truest "political friends" and personal admirers. We now only state the case as it exists. We are not prejudging the acts of the President, nor impugning his motives. It is only a description of his attitude, and a reflex of what the Republicans in Congress have done in the dilemma thus created. A similar situation has never existed in the administration of the Government since its foundation. Jefferson began his administration by an adhesion to party lines, which was as manly as it was right. He was elected to do certain things, which he did without in the least disturbing the equilibrium of the party which elected him. He selected his Cabinet from his own party, and did not by innuendo or direct charge tell the men who secured his election that they were not fit to carry on the Government. When Madison succeeded to the Presidency he accepted the party which elected him as the proper persons to assist him in the administration of the Government. James Monroe did the same, taking his constitutional advisers from his known partisan friends, and looking to them confidently, in Congress, as his supporters. At no time was it necessary for the friends of any of these administrations to call a caucus for the purpose of ascertaining what the President intended doing. John Quincy Adams was elected by the House, after which parties were more definitely defined, and the acrimony engendered by partisan rivalries for the first time became severe and proscriptive. Andrew Jackson, while he quarrelled with his Cabinet, never turned his back on his political friends. Men who elected him never had to caucus to ascertain what he intended to do. He was true to his political obligations, whatever may have been the excesses of his political madness. Martin Van Buren, cunning, unscrupulous, and selfish, preserved his political identities while he was in power, and only severed them after he left the Presidential chair. William Henry Harrison, had he lived, would have been one of the most successful of the men who filled the Presidential chair; but he died, and then began the record of Federal faithlessness to partisan obligations in the White House. Tyler was a recreant too, and violator of partisan obligation and honor, and in no respect was he an improvement on the men who wielded him. He set up an independent administration, and when he retired from the White House his name was made infamous. James K. Polk fulfilled his partisan promises, was true to his friends, and while we differed with his administration, on political issues, we are willing to accord to him purity of motives and patriotism of purpose. Zachary Taylor, like Harrison, was not permitted to live and show his character as a civil officer, but gave promise of personal rectitude and partisan devotion. Millard Fillmore was true to his friends, and did not shrink from acknowledging the services of those who put him in office. Franklin Pierce was a vascillating and a weak man, lacking in all the elements of statesmanship, and yet he had the manliness to be true to his party, to his friends, and to that extent he won the respect of the nation. James Buchanan was a blind partisan, and erred only because he suffered his party to betray the Government and organize a rebellion for its overthrow. He did not err in allowing the men who elected him to control the Government. His crime consisted in suffering them to organize for its overthrow. Abraham Lincoln put his personal and political friends into office, and carried on the Government solely by their aid. His partisan friends in Congress always knew where to find him. They were never compelled to caucus on his policy. When Andrew Johnson set himself up in opposition to his party the country rang with execration of his infamy and put a stamp of odium on his character which will cling to his memory like the stain on the reputation of those who sought to betray their country. The Grant administration was faithful to all its partisan covenants, true to the principles of its platforms, and faithful to its friends.

How has the nation ever suffered by a President being true to his political friends? Jefferson did not wound it by his personal fidelity—nor did Grant. All the Presidents who were true to their partisan obligations live honored in the admiration of the country. But the two who betrayed their party are consigned to ignominy and contempt.

President Hayes is now severely tried by his truest and best friends. Those in Congress, who must caucus to ascertain his course, have a delicate and novel task to perform. Those out of Congress who are closely watching his career, are also caucusing, and will not hesitate to speak at the proper time. We ask the President to study the career of his predecessors. There is a lesson in that which may profit him, and if he is guided by its teaching his friends in Congress may be spared the necessity of again caucusing to ascertain the bent of his disposition.

The County Treasury.

The *Watchman* of last week makes allusion to our article on the county treasurership, which appeared in our last issue, and endeavors to justify the salary of TWO THOUSAND dollars a year because it is being paid to a Democratic official. If the majority of the people of Centre county are so blind to partizan prejudice as taught by the *Watchman*, it is not much wonder the commissioners have been compelled to increase the county tax from 3 to 4 mills to enable them to raise a sum adequate to meet the current expenses. If the tax-payers are not satisfied that the banks shall receive and disburse the funds for a nominal sum, or free of charge, they can elect as good and responsible men as there are in Centre county, who will be willing to furnish all the bail required, and perform the duties of the office for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS per year—just half what is being paid. It is the duty of the Commissioners, who are the authorized guardians of the county treasury, to advertise and ask the Legislature to pass a law making the salary at least one thousand dollors per year.

The office of Clerk to the Commissioners requires about as much responsibility as that of county treasurer, and a great deal more work and experience, notwithstanding which his salary is only SIX HUNDRED dollars per year—less than one-third of that paid the Treasurer. Will the "Watchman" please tell us where the justice is in making so great a difference?

The gist of the "Watchman's" defense is that the more officers there are and the higher their salaries, the more the editor of that sheet can demand of them as his share of the plunder. As the matter now stands, the Treasurer is the "*middle man*"—the fifth wheel to the Court House officials—to whom the hard-fisted farmers, the mechanics, the day laborers pay the sum of six thousand dollars per term for filling a useless office.

It is true that the constitution provides that a Treasurer shall be elected by the people. If the politicians insist on retaining the present unjust law, why not elect a respectable man who will work for a fair salary? This is the question for the tax-payers' consideration, the "Watchman" to the contrary notwithstanding.

GEORGIA will vote on a new constitution and elect a Legislature to-day.

THE captured Indian chief, Joseph, of the Nez Perce tribe, asks this difficult question: "When will the white chief tell the truth?" Now, 'nuf sed; we give it up.

THE managers have resolved to close the Philadelphia Exhibition on Sundays hereafter, "because it will best serve the interests of the enterprise," mark you.

COME to get the figures representing Democratic majorities this fall, instead of being tidal waves, they are merely dead swells slopping on the shore of an "off" year!

THE defeated Democratic candidate for Governor in Iowa says that "the Greenback vote in that State is a complete census of the men who are hopelessly in debt." We wonder if this is the case everywhere?

EX-GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, publishes a card emphatically declining to be a candidate for the United States Senate. He says he is not a candidate, and will not be in any contingency that may arise.

KELLOGG, Republican from Louisiana, and Butler, the assassin and Democrat from South Carolina, were sworn in as United States Senators at two o'clock last Saturday morning. The great struggle has therefore come to an end without an advantage being gained by either party.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, from Friday last until Monday of this week, was a visitor of our town and the guest of our fellow-townsman, A. G. Curtin. Col. McClure has sustained a great bereavement in the very recent decease of his most excellent and amiable wife. The object of the Colonel's visit to our town and his warm personal friend, Gov. Curtin, was to secure a pleasant change of association that might alleviate somewhat the severe shock experienced by his sad bereavement.

VENUS, who is accused of committing so many depredations on the human heart, has just cracked the head of a seal in the New York Aquarium, as will be seen by reference to our New York letter in another column. The lady, in the shape of a plaster statue, occupied a shelf immediately over the seal-tank, when a roving monkey, with all the malicious mischief of his tribe, upset her and cast her headlong upon the unsuspecting seal, fracturing its skull and killing it instantly. Everybody laments the catastrophe, except the director's wife, who thus secures a new seal-skin cloak.

A United North.

Looking forward to 1880, the following estimate seems to be a fair one. Fifteen States, with the electoral votes to which they are entitled, have given Republican majorities this year:

Colorado	3	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	Vermont	5
Maine	7	Wisconsin	10
Massachusetts	13		
Michigan	11	Total	119
Minnesota	5		

To this number we may confidently add Ohio, 22, and Pennsylvania, 29, which, on a conflict for the integrity of the Union and the securing of the results of the war, are sure for the Republican column. This gives us 163.

To win the majority of the Electoral College, if no new States are added, only twenty-two more votes are needed, and these are to be sought from

California	6	New York	38
Louisiana	8		
Oregon	3	Total	66
Indiana	13		

This looks like falling back on a united North, but if it is so it is because a united South confronts us—united as solidly as in 1861, and for much the same purpose—the domination of the Government. It is not our fault if the field looks sectional.—*Press.*

—The report comes that the Pope is dying. It may be true, but we have had it in a shape just as authentic many times before.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry

A Little Child's Fancies.

I think that the world was finished at night,
Or the stars would not have been made:
For they wouldn't have thought of having the light,
If they hadn't first seen the shade.

And then, again, I alter my mind,
And I think perhaps it was day,
And the starry night was only designed
For a little child tired of play.

And I think that an angel, when nobody knew,
With a window pushed up very high,
Let some of the seeds of the flowers fall thro'
From the gardens they have in the sky.

For they couldn't think here of lilies so white,
And such beautiful roses, I know;
But I wonder, when falling from such a height,
The dear little seeds should grow.

And then, when the face of the angel was turned,
I think that the birds flew by,
And are singing to us the songs they learned
On the opposite side of the sky.

And a rainbow must be the shining below
Of a place in Heaven's floor that is thin.
Right close to the door where the children go,
When the dear Lord lets them in.

And I think that the clouds that float in the skies
Are the curtains that they drop down,
For fear when we look we should dazzle our eyes
As they each of them put on their crown.

I do not know why the water was sent,
Unless, perhaps, it might be
God wanted us all to know what it meant
When we read of the "Jasper Sea."

Oh! the world where we live is a lovely place,
But it oftentimes makes me sigh,
For I'm always trying causes to trace,
And keep thinking, "Wherefore?" and "Why?"

Ah! dear little child, the longing you feel
Is the stir of immortal wings;
But infinite love one day will reveal
The most hidden and puzzling things.

You have only your duty to try and do,
To be happy and rest content;
For by being good and by being true,
You will find out all that is meant.

—*Wide Awake.*

The sun can mirror his glorious face,
In the dewdrop on the sod,
And the humblest human heart reflect
The light and love of God.

Our Story Teller.

Bob's Baby.

A boy sat on a trunk near the baggage room of Wakesha station, waiting for the train to come in. Not that he was expecting to go anywhere—he only wished he could—but he liked the bustle and excitement of the scene, and, what was more to the purpose, he sometimes picked up a stray penny by giving the porters a lift, or standing guard over some gentleman's traveling bag, or carrying some lady's supernumerary parcels.

On this particular occassion there was an unusual bustle, for it was Christmas morning and the depot was thronged with those awaiting the arrival of friends, or who were themselves bound on a holiday excursion.

Presently the engine with its long train of cars came snorting and thundering up the track, and the crowd surged forward to the front of the platform. Bob, for it was the boy's name, was about to do the same when he was stopped by a showily dressed woman with a child in her arms.

"Pierse take my baby for a moment," cried she. 'I've forgotten something.'

"Yes, ma'am," said Bob, receiving the child and seating himself on the trunk again, while the woman, dropping her traveling bag at his feet, hurried away and was lost in the great crowd.

Bob waited patiently, not doubting that she would immediately return to claim her little charge; but the minutes went by, the whistle sounded, the bell rang, and the train began to move slowly out of the depot, and still she did not appear. Then Bob started up in alarm, and ran toward the departing train, and as he did so, he distinctly saw the woman's face at a window.

"The lady—she lost her baby—take it, somebody!" he cried, and held it out to two or three gentlemen were rushing into the cars at the last moment—as gentlemen will.

But neither of them seemed inclined to avail themselves of the offer. The train moved faster and faster, and finally whisked out of sight while Bob stood still, gazing in the direction in which it had vanished, an image of surprise and dismay.

"Gingo!" exclaimed he then, turning his eyes around from the line of blue smoke which still floated above the tree tops, to the face of the child in his arms; and in that single word he expressed volumes.

"Well, what is the meaning of this?" asked the depot master, his attention now for the first time attracted to the scene.

"Why, you see, the lady asked me to hold her baby while she went to get somethin', and she was carried off without it."

"The lady? What lady?"

"Don't know. Never seen her before."

"Where did she come from?"

"Don't know. The fust I see, she was standing right in front of me."

"Where was she going?"

"I don't know. Don't know nothing about her, only she asked me to hold the baby, 'cause she'd forgot somethin'. See left her bag, too; there 'tis (pointing with his foot because his hands were otherwise engaged); 'and I know she went off in the cars, 'cause I see her looking out the winder."

There was a certain straightforwardness about Bob's story, which carried conviction with it, and none of the little circle, of which Bob was now the centre, thought of doubting the truth.

While the depot master was deliberating what to say next, a rough looking boy about Bob's age, who had left off shouting "Waukesha *Cronicle*," to hear what was going on, cried out:

"Oh, aint you green! She didn't mean to come back."

"That's so, I guess," said the depot master.

"Bobby, my boy, you're sold, and have got a baby on your hands," said another.

In short, it was apparent that the young newsboy had expressed the sentiment of all the men present.

The next question was how should Bob dispose of this very odd and unexpected Christmas present.

'You had better go at once to the town authorities and let them take the child," said the depot master.

"Yes."

"Certainly," chimed in the bystanders; and so the matter would have been settled, but the boy, who had been looking wonderingly from one to another, now nestled closely to Bob's shoulder and began to wail piteously. It was a natural result of finding herself left so long among strangers, but to tender hearted Bob it seemed a direct appeal to his sympathy and protection.

"I should like to keep her. I should like to take her home," said he.

"Good for you!" said the man who had not yet spoken—"only a poor coal heaver, begrimed and smutched from top to toe. Good for you! You see gentlemen, 'taint noways certain't the woman won't come back next train, so what's the hurry about sending the baby to the poorhouse—for that's what't would come to. If the woman don't come, and we don't hear nothing after we've advertised, 'pears to me it'll be time enough to talk about the poorhouse then."

No one offered any objection to this view of the case, and the coal heaver added:

"It'll cost something to advertise, though; donno's that ought to come on to Bob."

"Certainly not," said the depot master, taking out his pocket-book, an example which was immediately followed by others, so that an amount was collected quite sufficient to defray all contingent expenses, and handed over to Bob. Then he walked out of the depot with the baby and carpet-bag, followed by his friend, the coal heaver.

"Have a ride on my keart?" asked the latter.

'Don't care if I do, if it's in your way," said Bob.

"I'll make it in my way," said the good-natured man. So Bob clambered in, the horse started off at a slow trot, and the little cart jolted merrily away over the cobble-stones, with its novel freight.

It was not until Bob came in sight of the little one-story house which he called home, that he felt he had acted hastily in undertaking such a charge without consulting Mother Darby, as he called the woman with whom he lived.

For Bob was an orphan—nay, more, he had neither kith nor kin that he knew of in the wide world. Ever since he could remember he had been passed from one to another who had been willing to harbor him a little while, either for charity or the work he could do. For two or three months his home had been with Mother Darby, receiving his board and scanty clothing in consideration of his tending the cow, bringing in wood and running the errands.

"So, what will Mother Darby say?" was the question he asked himself as the cart stopped at the gate, and, bidding the kind coal heaver good-bye, he entered the house with his burden.

What she did say was:

"What under the sun have you got there?"

"She's so pretty—and the woman left her, and they talked of sending her to the poorhouse. I couldn't help it," answered Bob, rather coherently.

"Mercy on us! What are you talking about? I can't make head nor tail of it! But give me the baby, do. She's most frozen, poor thing."

And as the woman, whose heart was much softer than her speech, sat down by the fire and began to take off the child's hood and cloak, Bob's courage revived, and he told the story from beginning to end, and as we know it already.

"A pretty job you've undertaken!" said Mrs. Darby, then. "The woman never'll come back; that you may depend. She wa'n't it's mother no more'n I am."

"I thought you'd let it stay till something could be done," said Bob, dejectedly.

"Of course I will. I ain't a wild Injun, to turn such a baby as this adrift by itself," said Mother Darby.

She then warmed some milk and fed the little one, and in a few minutes it was sleeping quietly on Mother Darby's old calico lounge, unconscious alike of past and future perils.

"Her folks is well off, whoever they be," said Mother Darby, examining the little blue silk hood trimmed with swan's down, and the embroidered Thibet cloak.

"The woman that gave her to me was a stunner," said Bob; by which phrase he no doubt intended to express his appreciation of her fine clothes.

Bob lost no time in advertising the child; but days went on, and no answer appeared, nor did the woman return to claim her charge. The traveling bag contained nothing that would afford the slightest clew to the child's identity except the name "Elsie" on some of the clothing.

"Well, I'm sorry, but there's nothing for it but to send it to the poor house," said Mother Darby.

"That I'll never do," said Bob.

"Heyday! I reckon there's somebody to be consulted besides you. 'Taint likely I shall undertake to raise her at my time of life, and nothing but my two hands to depend upon, neither."

"But couldn't you let her stay here if I'd pay her board?" pleaded Bob.

"You?" said Mother Darby, laughing derisively. "Much as ever you can do to earn the salt that you eat."

"Well, if you won't keep her I s'pose I must find a place for her somewhere else, for she'll never go to the poor house while I can work for her."

"Mercy sakes! If you're so set about it, do let her stay and try it," said Mother Darby, whose heart secretly yearned over the child more than she cared to acknowledge. And so it was settled, though the good widow could not believe the arrangement would be more than temporary.

"I dare say, as soon as we begin to get fond of the child we will have to send her off," said she.

But in this she was mistaken. It was true that hitherto Bob had not been overfond of work, and had given her some ground for the taunt that he hardly earned the salt he ate. But now a great change came over him. He felt that he had an object in life; was ready to undertake any honest job, to work early and late, so that he might keep Elsie with him.

And when the story got abroad, and it was seen how thoroughly in earnest he was, much sympathy was manifested for Bob and "Bob's baby," as the child came to be called, and many kind-hearted people were ready to aid him in his endeavors. So Bob succeeded, as he deserved to do, and nothing more was ever said about sending Elsie to the poor house.

She, meanwhile, continued to grow and thrive. In fact, she quite outgrew her original wardrobe, which was carefully folded away in Mrs. Darby's best drawer, and new and coarser clothing provided for her use.

Nearly a year had passed away, and people were ceasing to speculate upon the mysterious advent of Bob's baby, when the affair was revived again by the appearance of an anvertisement in a New York paper, headed:

"Chi'd lost!" Then followed the description of the child, of its clothing, with a statement of dates and circumstances, which seemed to identify Elsie as the lost one beyond a doubt.

The address given was Amos Markham, box 1229, New York city.

Poor Bob! This was a terrible blow to him; but he felt that he ought to do all that he could to restore Elsie to her parents; so he immediately wrote a letter in answer to the advertisement, and, having dropped it in the office, returned home with a heavy heart.

"Mebbe she don't belong to them, after all," said Bob to himself, "and they've got to prove it before they take her away."

This was the only hope to which he clung, but it speedily vanished, for only three days later a lady and gentleman stopped at Mother Darby's door. Bob hastened to open it, and a single glance at the lady's face told him that she was Elsie's mother.

"Is this the place?" began the gentleman, but, with a faint shriek, the lady darted through the open door and caught little Elsie in her arms.

"O, my darling, my darling," sobbed she; for neither time, nor change, nor absence deceive the mother's heart.

If further proof was needed it was found on Elsie's clothing, which, as we have already said, Mother Darby had carefully preserved, and in the complete harmony of the evidence of both sides.

The story Mr. Markham told was this: His wife being an invalid, he had taken her to Italy to pass the winter, leaving Elsie in charge of a nurse in whom they had confidence. They kept up a constant correspondence with the woman till their return, when, to their dismay, they found both nurse and child missing from the house in which they lived when they left the country. They could obtain no trace of her, and only recently they had received a message from the woman, through a third person, that she had left the child at some station on the line of the New York Central Railroad, but the name of the place she had forgotten or failed to notice. Her object in this transaction was, of course, to appropriate the money, with which she had been liberally supplied, and rid herself of the burden of caring for the child.

To Mother Darby, Mr. Markham paid for the care of Elsie twice as much as it was worth, which she received with a grateful courtesy, but to Bob he said:

"I don't know how I can pay you!"

"I don't want no pay. I did it because I loved her," answered Bob, with a quivering lip.

"I shall remember you though," said he, and he led his wife to the back which awaited them outside gate, but when he would have lifted Elsie in she clung to Bob, crying:

"Bobbie go too! Bobbie go too!"

"And why shouldn't he go too? It is cruel to separate them," said Mrs. Markham.

Then Mr. Markham said, turning to Bob:

"How would you like to go to New York with us?"

"To New York and be with Elsie!" cried Bob, his brain hardly able to take in two ideas of such magnitude at once.

"Yes, to be with Elsie always. Do you think you could be happy with us?"

"Happy? Oh!" was all that Bob could say.

Another Christmas morning dawned, and again Bob rode away from the station with Elsie in his arms—not, however, in the poor coal heaver's cart, but in Mr. Markham's comfortable carriage.

Presently the carriage stopped, not at Mother Darby's little one story house in the outskirts of Wakesha, but a pleasant, commodious dwelling in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Markham alighted and went up the granite steps, followed by Bob leading Elsie by the hand.

The door opened, and warmth, and light and beauty greeted them whichever way they turned. Such was Bob's entrance into his new home. Can we do better than take our leave of him there by wishing him a merry Christmas?

Machines versus Men.

W. W. Farnsworth sends us the following criticism of an article which recently appeared in the Country Gentleman on this subject, in which the writer assumed that machinery is a curse rather than a blessing, by depriving the workingman of employment. Mr. F. says: How can machinery, by increasing the producing power of individuals, make them poorer? If by the use of machinery on a farm, the farmer is able to produce the same amount of food as before with one laborer less, the superfluous hand can engage in producing the luxuries of life which the farmer could not afford before, but which he may now purchase with the wages he otherwise must have paid this laborer; thus, no one is injured but all are benefited. To thoroughly follow the teachings of this writer the farmer must throw away his machines and hire men to spade his ground, reap his wheat, and thresh his grain. If very anxious to employ more, he might hire them to carry the grain to the barn. The idea is absurd. The fact is plain to all that the more food, clothing, books, carriages, musical instruments, etc., there are in the world, the greater the number who can enjoy them. Let us combine machinery, manual labor, skill and intelligence, to produce as much as possible in whatever occupation we follow.—*Ex.*

The Physical Benefit of Sunday.

Sunday is God's special present to the workingman, and one of its chief objects is to prolong his life and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it works like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirit, the elasticity and vigor which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence it answers the same purpose as in the economy of income is answered by a saving bank. The frugal man who puts away an amount to-day and another sum next month, and who in a quiet way is putting by his stated sum from time to time, when he grows old and frail gets not only the same money back again, but a good deal more besides. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of his existence every week—who instead of allowing Sunday to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasurers it up—the Lord of Sunday keeps it for him and in length of days and hale of age gives it back with usury. The savings bank of human existence is the weekly Sunday.

Wintering Bees.—Frank Benton says, in the Michigan Farmer:

The condition of successful out door wintering are—strong stocks, plenty of honey, good queens, large hives well packed above and at the sides with dry absorbing material, an air space of two or three inches below the combs, and a chance for the moisture caused by the heat of the bees to pass off very gradually without permitting any draft of air through the hive. He has had stock prepared in this manner that reared brood all winter, and were in splendid condition for the next season's work. There will be no trouble about "springing" such stocks. When thus prepared he has never lost any colonies in wintering, but has lost them when they were placed in a cellar or buried in pits, or when they were neglected on summer stands.

Our New York Letter.

Two Notable Weddings—Vanderbilt's Daughter—An Extraordinary Elopement—A Centennial Bombshell—Those Cheeky Thieves—The Cuban Expedition—A Heartless Murder—Cremation.

New York, Dec. 3, 1877.

We have had two notable weddings here this week, one of which came off with immense *eclat*, and under the most joyous auspices, while the other was surrounded with some extremely painful circumstances. On Wednesday night, Miss Adele Vanderbilt, third daughter of the richest man in America, was married amid the blaze of gas-light, the perfume of flowers, the boom of the organ, and the congratulations of distinguished friends, to a young and wealthy gentleman of Boston. The ceremony was performed at one of the fashionable uptown churches, which, despite the precautionary measures which had been taken, was crowded to suffocation by a curious throng, while outside urged a multitude which could only be numbered by thousands. The display of jewels and rich attire, both here and at the subsequent reception, was what might be expected from the wealth and position of the parties. Mr. Vanderbilt's bridal present to his daughter consisted, in part at least, of half a million dollars and an elegant house on the avenue. The trousseau was said to be one of the richest ever brought to this country. The bridal dress was on exhibition for some time previous to the wedding, and was the admiration and the envy of the whole feminine community.

The other and less fortunate marriage to which I have referred is not even generally known to have occurred, and this in spite of the fact that the young lady involved is the daughter of one of the oldest, richest, and best known dry goods merchants of this country. She is headstrong, pretty, and seventeen; and having become the victim of an unaccountable infatuation for a floor-walker in her father's establishment, was induced to consent to a clandestine union, of which the indignant parents only learned as the ill assorted pair were about starting for Europe. The bridegroom in this case is represented as an unintelligent and unprepossessing man forty years the senior of his aristocratic bride, and the intelligence of this deplorable *mesalliance* was a terrible blow to to the family of the latter. Such is the influence of her father that no mention of the affair has crept into the papers, and the facts in the case are only now beginning to leak out. Whatever may be the rage of the young girl's relations, the venerable and perfidious floor-walker seems to be in for a good thing, his bride being the fortunate possessor of a million dollars in her own right; and whether she cleaves to him or leaves him, he will doubtless get a good portion of this sum.

It has very likely been a matter of as much wonder among your own readers as among New Yorkers, that, up to this time, over a year since the close of the Centennial, the official reports of the judges of awards have not as yet been published; and that meanwhile competing exhibitors have gone on with their advertising in which each claims to have received the highest honors. So far has this gone among the piano manufacturers that the judges of "Group Twenty-five" have been forced, in self-defence, to make a definite statement of the facts in this case. Such a written statement, unanimously signed, has been given and published, in which it is unqualifiedly set forth that the Steinway instruments were decided to be the best in the exhibition, and furthermore that the verdict persistently advertised by another New York maker has been materially changed since it was written, and that it was never signed by the judges even in its original form. According to the system pursued in rating pianos, perfection in every point and in every style would have been indicated by the number 96. I have myself seen the official figures in this case, and they give Steinway 95½ out of this possible 96, while the next highest received a total of 90½. This statement, the authenticity of which cannot be denied even by the most reckless competitor, has fallen like a bombshell; and its explosion has silenced, for the time at least, the many-mouthed claims to the first position so far as the Centennial is concerned.

The taking of the testimony of the Ring thieves is still progressing, though for what purpose, unless it is to hear the rascals talk, nobody can seem to explain. A couple of days ago they got Ingersoll, the chairmaker, on the stand. He is a sleek, stout, florid little man, who looks as placid and unconcerned as though his conscience was always at peace. In the course of his testimony Ingersoll was asked how much he had been instrumental in defrauding the city out of; to which he replied "several millions of dollars." On being asked how much property he now had, he "supposed somewhere about a hundred thousand or so." His questioner next asked whether he wished to make such restitution as he could to the city, to which Ingersoll answered in a surprised way, "By no means." The question was repeated in various forms, but was always met with the same reply, namely, that he had stolen what he could, and proposed to keep it if possible. Another interesting piece of information elicited from Ingersoll was that Connolly's elegant mansion, which cost $119,000, was not entirely paid for with the city's money, but that Tweed, Sweeney, and even Connolly himself actually paid themselves the same commissions on this outlay as on all others. This little reminiscence was so exquisitely amusing to the parties concerned that the witness, together with Tweed and Woodward who were present, laughed long and heartily over it. The brazen effrontery of these self-confessed thieves is something truly magnificent.

It is a long while since we have had in any of our harbors the sort of sensation they now have at Bristol, Rhode Island, where a very fast vessel lies under the guns of a government ship instructed to prevent her departure at all hazards. In the present case it is alleged that the Estelle, built ostensibly as a yacht, and said to have great speed, is equipped for a voyage to Cuba to carry arms to the insurgents. As the charge is made by the Spanish Minister, whose duty it is to watch cases of this nature, there is probably good ground for it. Some Cubans have been in this city for some time quietly getting recruits and munitions of war for the purpose indicated, and but for the accidental discovery of the plan, would have been off in safety by this time.

At the New York Aquarium is a mischievous monkey called "Sullivan." The other day, when the visitors were all gone, he was allowed the freedom of the building. He nimbly ran up one of the pillars, and amused himself by banging head downwards from the restless work. This pleased him for a time only; for, with a spring, he lighted upon a statute of Venus, which stood upon a shelf immediately above the seal tank. His weight and the velocity toppled it over, and Sullivan and Venus arrived in the seal tank together. The statute, unfortunately, fell upon "Neil," one of the trained seals, causing a fracture of the skull and killing him almost instantly. Sullivan was arrested and locked up. It is doubtful whether he will be released on bail until after the coroner's inquest.

Although the practice of cremation does not seem to spread with the rapidity which was predicted for it by its would-be restorers, occasionally burnings of the bodies of the dead continue to take place. One day last week a German chemist of this city, having lost his week-old babe by death, determined to cremate the body, which was done with the aid of a furnace in his factory, and the ashes placed in a silver urn. The Health Department seemed hostile to the proceedings, but there being no law or ordinance covering the case, nothing has been done about it.

Radix.

Washing Made Easy.

Sometime ago we learned that a new system of washing had been introduced in some of the German towns, which did away with the destructive use of the wash board and pounding barrel, as likewise the ruinous washing fluid, crystals and sodas heretofore used. Since then, this same system has been adopted in some of the French towns with satisfactory economical results.

The process is a saving of time, labor and fuel, and it is said that, while the clothes are given a whiteness, unequalled to that obtained by any other method of washing, the most delicate fabrics are in no way injured.

It is simply to dissolve two pounds of hard soap in a little water, and with it add to ten gallons of warm water one spoonful of turpentine oil, and two spoonfuls of ammonia. Mix thoroughly with the water which should be kept at a temperature in which the hand can be held. Into this solution place the white clothes, and leave them from two or three hours, covered as tightly as possible. Then take out and wash once through warm water—little rubbing being necessary. Rinse through two waters, the last blued, and the clothes are ready for the line. The solution can be reheated and used twice, but the second time it is necessary to add one-half spoonful of turpentine and another spoonful of ammonia.

We give this bit of foreign economy, so that those of our friends who have an experimental turn of mind, can try the method, and prove for themselves whether this lauded process is superior to our old and well-tried mode of washing.

Oh? Plant a Grape Vine.—For the garden—for the grounds about the house, is there a more captivating fruit all things considered, than the Grape? We think not, and ask our farmers and their wives and their children to think this question over during the coming winter, and to inform themselves as to the best varieties and then to plant liberally in the spring. Twenty-five cents will purchase a vine and a dollar will plant it properly. The sight of the luscious fruit upon the vines, for one season will thrice repay this expenditure.

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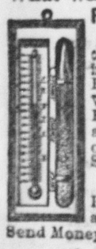

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A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north-east and opposite the Court House. 5-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 5-11-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co's Bank. v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. C—2-2

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGER, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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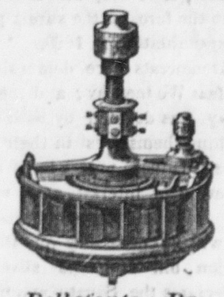

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takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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Bread, Cakes and Pies,

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of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

OYSTERS.

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

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KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—will turn and finish work always the same. 26tf

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Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

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is prepared to do

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at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v6n12-1y

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FREE MAMMOTH OUTFIT TO EVERY BODY. Stem winder watch *free* with first order. Ten Dollars a day guaranteed. **M. CRONEGH & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wisconsin.** 42 4w

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEWICKSON & CO., 721 Chestnut St., Phil. Agent National Rubber Co. 23-48-1f

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance $2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
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Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

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Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 30, '77.

Something of a sensation has grown out of a development in connection with the sad fate that overlooks the U. S. Steamer "Huron," driven ashore near Hatteras, and the 101 lost out of the 135 officers and men, who, with light hearts sailed out of Norfolk harbor in her, last Saturday noon, happily ignorant of the terrible wreck and death awaiting them a few hours later, on the treacherous shoals of the Carolina coast. The statement published is, substantially, as follows: March last Lieut. Arthur H. Fletcher, her executive officer, obtained a 24 hours leave of absence from the ship; and, failing to return at the expiration of the time, she sailed without him. A few days later he returned and reported to the senior officer at Port Royal (whence the ship sailed), stating that he had been for some time terribly depressed by a presentiment that, should be attempt to finish his cruise in her (two years), she would be wrecked and he lost; that he had made every effort to get detached, but the Department had refused his petition based on such a foundation; that he then determined to desert. He was placed under arrest for this offense, and tried by court martial here last August. Commodore Clitz and Commander Ryan, of the Huron, were cited to appear for the defence, to prove that before leaving his ship, as above stated, he told them of the feeling of horror that had taken full possession of his faculties, relative to continuing his cruise in the Huron. All this is said to be a matter of record, and your correspondent remembers well the court martial, from having had a near relative on it, and conversing with him relative to the case. Of course the Department could not entertain favorably the only defense possible under the circumstances; and Mr. Fletcher was the recipient of some ridicule in naval and other circles where they were known. But since the tragic ending that came to the most of his old shipmates, many condemning his course heretofore, find abundant cause for it; and he is judged by all much more leniently. He, at least, has cause to congratulate himself that he heeded the impression so persistently enforced, though done at the expense of popularity and his good name. "A live dog is better than a dead lion."

There now seems the best of reasons for supposing that the struggle for the control of the Senate, still going on, was all "cut and dried" by a few of the leaders of the majority, after mature deliberation; and that Thurman was selected to inaugurate the attempt, after having made sure (as thought) of the renegades from South Carolina and Florida. The programme no doubt contemplated seating Hamburg Massacre Butler first, then Kustis, if possible, and with the two votes thus gained, it is hoped the report favoring the admission of Kellogg may be defeated, and Spofford smuggled in. The halting, illogical defense attempted by Patterson and Conover on Friday, showed to what pitiable straits the two men were reduced. They have successively tried, at least Patterson has, and the other probably, to shield themselves behind the southern policy which left them defenseless and with their hands tied, at the mercy of the bull dozers, Ku Klux, and rifle club gentry; the failure of their Republican associates to estimate them at their proper value; their convictions of duty, and many other circumstances likely to suggest themselves to men conscious of having earned the contempt of all honorable men, by their treachery, duplicity, and double-dealing. The air of abject submission which characterized Patterson's demeanor when ordered by Butler with oaths and a crack of the plantation whip, to fall into the place assigned him in the rear of the Democratic column, dissipated a good deal of sympathy felt for him heretofore in common with other southern Republicans, by the indifference shown as to their fate under the new order of things established in that section. But it begins to be suspected that the worthy pair will continue to vote in such way as appears most likely to leave them holding the balance of power, when all the contested seats shall have been filled. No doubt is entertained in many quarters that the conspiracy whose first fruits are already visible, contemplates crushing any Republican admitted from the south, as evidence can be had to order; and the present movement against Kellogg is believed to have been suggested by the probability of his admission. Many also believe they have detected the hand of the great "Reformer" himself, in the past week's struggle, either with a view to inaugurating the promised fight for Mr. Hayes' seat, or to keep his cause prominently to the fore, as the surest passport to his renomination in 1880.

The Democrats were demoralized by their defeat Wednesday; and the session yesterday was devoted by both sides to entrenching themselves in their present positions. House proceedings are entirely devoid of interest, even when in session. It is believed conference committees will be necessary on the Paris Exposition bill and the silver bill. Bland declares the Senate amendments to the latter cannot be accepted by the House. Though the purpose attributed to the President to veto it is based purely on speculation as to his sentiments, its opponents still have hope from that source.

No reliable estimate of the damages from the late flood on the Potomac, are yet possible; but they will aggregate many thousands of dollars. Hundreds of farms on the bottom lands farther up the river have been devastated; and the disasters from the same cause in portions of Maryland, North Carolina, and throughout Virginia, are reported as without precedent. Weather has now turned cold and winter-like. LEO.

Letters From the People.

Teachers' District Institute.

The Teachers' Institute of Union township, and Unionville borough, met at Unionville, Dec. 1st, 1877. House called to order by president, *pro tem.* Report of committee on constitution was read and adopted, after which election of officers took place. E. M. Root was elected president; Geo. W. Forrey, vice-president; T. W. Fisher, secretary, and R. E. Cambridge, treasurer.

The subject of teaching the alphabet was then elucidated by Eleanor Root, when a lively discussion on the best method of imparting it took place. The subject of mental arithmetic was reconsidered by T. W. Fisher. Recitation, by Maggie E. Blair, "The old clock on the stairs." A motion was then made that the subjects of geography and history (a part of to-days programme) be deferred till next meeting. Programme for the next meetings—Mental Arithmetic, M. E. Blair; Written Arithmetic, R. E. Cambridge; History, E. M. Root; Grammer, Eleanor Root; Geography, Geo. W. Forrey; Spelling (voluntary), Essays, by T. W. Fisher and Eleanor Root; selection, Eleanor Root; Declamation (voluntary). Adjourned to meet December 15, 1877.

Business Prospects.

An old adage has it that "what everybody says must be true." If this be reliable, we have good reason to believe that prospects of business have greatly improved. Leading journals in all parts of the country are speaking very hopefully of trade and business having already much improved, with cheerful prospects for the future. Many merchants, manufacturers, and others, add testimony to what newspapers so confidently assert. They are, undoubtedly, in better spirits regarding the fall and winter trade. There are decided evidences in large commercial cities all over the country of better times and greater activity among all industrial classes. Money is being distributed more freely in legitimate business circles to move the crops and give an impetus to business matters generally. Capital thus being set afloat, cannot fail to do good. It must, if necessary, when once out, go round in a circle imparting its advantages more or less to all. Recent rains have proved especially advantageous to our farmers, doing great service also in other respects. The outlook, take it in every phase, is certainly much more hopeful than for some time past. Confidence has gained strength, producing a better feeling every way. There is certainly cause for thankfulness and rejoicing.

—In view of the recently developed tendency of carpet-bag Senators to vote with the Democrats, it is hard to understand, from a purely partisan point of view, why Republican Senators are so anxious to give any other statesmen of this breed an opportunity to betray their friends.

Additional Locals.

ASTRONOMICAL.—A beautiful field for amateur astronomers is now afforded upon any starlight evening, and will be for some time to come. Four of our superior planets are visible at the same moment from any point having a clear outlook towards the South and sweeping around the horizon from West to East. Soon after 6 o'clock, or as early as it is fairly dark, Venus and Jupiter are to be seen in the southwest—Venus with a fullness and glory of lustre that will prevent any other star from being mistaken for her, and Jupiter, a few degrees to the right and somewhat above, only a little less bright than his beautiful companion. And then at the same hours Mars and Saturn are to be seen to the southeast rather higher towards the zenith, Mars shining with a steady and brilliant orange light, and Saturn quite close by, but smaller and paler. Later in the evening, say between nine and ten o'clock, the grandest of all the constellations visible in our hemisphere, Orion, comes into view below the eastern horizon. The Pleiades rises immediately after sunset and are visible all night. The "Dipper" now swings low, in the northwest, and the winter constellations are rapidly coming into view.

——Humes' England and Gibbon's Rome, only one dollar per volume, at Welch's.

NEW FIRM.—We learn that Isaac Mitchell, the gentlemanly and most competent cashier of the banking firm of W. F. Reynolds & Co., expects to retire from the banking business at the close of the present year, and after the first of January next will be known as a member of the firm of Wilson and McFarlane, in the hardware business. His quitting the firm W. F. Reynolds & Co. will cause a vacancy that will be hard to fill, and his introduction into the firm of Wilson & McFarlane will be an acquisition thereto that will be fully appreciated by the dealing public, and will insure an increased business success to that firm.

——Fire, life, and accident insurance. J. A Rankin & Son, northwest of court house.

—Secretary Evarts seems to have anticipated something of the unpleasantness between the President and the Senate, for a remark of his, made some time ago, is quoted now. He was passing the White House with a friend, when the latter said: "It is a fit and substantial home for the President." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "it is plenty large enough for the President to live in, unless the Senate tries to live there, too." The Washington correspondent of *The Utica Herald*, who relates this anecdote, tells another, which shows the tendency to raspiness existing between Senators and members of the Cabinet. Senator Edmunds applied to Attorney-General Devens for a document on the file at the War Department, and was told he could not have it until authority was obtained from the President. When the President was asked about it he gave his consent at once and was anxious that Mr. Edmunds receive every courtesy. The Attorney-General accordingly went to the Senator in person, bearing the papers, and began in his politest manner: "The President says that we shall be very glad to favor you in this matter." "I do not ask it as a favor; I claim it as a right," was the quick retort, and the papers were shoved back with considerable haste.

—Those Congressmen who have wasted the most lung-power in screaming "fraud," are the same scrupulous moralists who are exerting themselves with the most violence to keep Judge Belford from the seat to which he was elected by the voters of Colorado.

READING NOTICES.

EVERYBODY PLEASED.—The steadily increasing sales, and letters received daily from different parts of the country praising the curative properties of the great Jamaica Remedies, show beyond a doubt, that these remedies have taken a firm hold upon the people. Everybody is pleased with them. Why, if you have a cough, a bottle of Jamaica Cough Syrup is sure to drive it away; if your liver is inactive and you have pains in your side or back, a few doses of Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will cure you, and if you are a dyspeptic, constipated, have headache and feel out of sorts generally, Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir will remove the cause and make you sound and strong. These preparations should be in every house ready for any case of emergency that might occur, and you cannot afford to be without them. As winter is upon us, it is especially necessary that you should purchase some of the Cough Syrup and Pills without further delay. These medicines are for sale by F. POTTS GREEN, Bush House block, Bellefonte. 9 26-1yeow

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S. 36-eow-tf

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Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 eow 1y

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These famous Lectures, delivered in Boston every Monday, by the Rev. Joseph Cook, will be published in full, together with the introductory remarks.

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☞ Cut out this advertisement, as it will not appear again. 9-48 3t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

George W. Thomas of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 19th day of December, 1877, at 4 o'clock, P. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the Bush House, Bellefonte Pennsylvania to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
47 3 *Clerk.*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Blum of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 19th day of December, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the said court, the undersigned Assignee of William Armagast, bankrupt, will expose to public sale in front of the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, December 15th, 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property of the estate of said bankrupt, to-wit:

The two-sevenths interest in, or part of, the principal of a widow's dower of Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Three Dollars and Forty-Four cents, in the real estate of Michael Armagast, late of Potter township, deceased, situate in Potter township, Centre County containing ninety acres, more or less. The said two-sevenths interest in said dower will be payable at the death of Mary Armagast, widow of said Michael Armagast, deceased.

Also, all the book accounts, notes, bills, claims, and demands of whatever kind, that may be due and owing to the estate of said bankrupt.

Terms of sale: Cash. JNO. G. LOVE.
9 46-3t Assignee.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The undersigned, Treasurer of the School Board of Spring township, hereby gives notice to the tax-payers of said township, that he will be at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, December 20, 1877, for the purpose of receiving School Tax. To all persons who will pay their tax on or before that time, a deduction of five per cent. will be made.

W. H. NOLL, Treasurer.
Nov. 13, 1877. 9 45-4t

STRAYED.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Half Moon township, near Loveville, about the first of last August, a red or brindle cow, about seven years old. The owner is hereby notified to pay charges and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of according to law. ROBERT DOWNING.
9 46-3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day associated with us Isaac Mitchell, and will continue business under the firm name of Wilson, McFarlane & Co. WILSON & McFARLANE.
Bellefonte, Dec. 1, 1877. 48-3t

Publications.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publisher's of *Scribner's Monthly* announce, for the year to come, the following papers:

The Picturesque Side of American Farm Life.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of *Scribner* will write on Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet is used in *Scribner* will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"Roxy."—By Edward Eggleston, (author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c.). This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the young American painters—Mr Walter Shirlaw, President of "The American Art Association."

American Sports.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West the Middle States, the South New England and Canada.

Out-of-Door Papers.—By John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on "Tramping," "Camping Out," and kindred topics. Mr. Burroughs's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds," and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

Architecture of Birds.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on bird's-nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

The Saddle-Horse.—Colonel George E. Waring with whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to these uses.

Saxe Holm.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of *Scribner*, beginning with "Jose Hide's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This "novelette" chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

"His Inheritance."—By Adeline Trafton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A Knight of Fortune."—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in "Scribner" at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

The Editorial Departments will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will conclude the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Essays, Reviews, and shorter Stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

The Illustrations of the Magazine, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price, $4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or to any bookseller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers. The magazine is worth all it costs, and its circulation is increasing in a constant and steady ratio from year to year.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
9 46-3t 743 Broadway, New York.

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Acknowledged authority on all agricultural topics, and leads the van of American Agricultural Journalism. Has the largest and ablest corps of Regular Contributors ever employed on an agricultural paper, under an able and experienced Editorial Management, who spare no expense or labor to add everything possible to its value.

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3,000 AGENTS WANTED. From $2 to $15 a day sure. Ministers, Book and Picture Agents, and all out of employment, of either sex, here is the best chance offered this season. A Cash Present of from $5 to $100 will be given to every good working agent. Send 10 cents for small sample or better still, $1 for three large samples with circulars, terms, etc., and go to work at once.
REV. S. T. BUCK, Box 345, Milton, Pa.
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New Illustrated History of Pa.
Write immediately and state experience in this business, and age. Address
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Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in 48-9t.

RUPTURE.—TRUSS ALONE fail to cure. Treatment safe and reliable, and merits indisputable. Send for explanations and testimonials. 47-4t O. FRINK, Scranton Pa.

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THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

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We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMST IN THE WORLD.

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ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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The *Weekly* is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS:

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An extra copy of either the "Magazine," "Weekly" or "Bazar" will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or six copies one year, without extra copy, for $20 00.

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The Volumes of the "Weekly" commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The annual volumes of "Harper's Weekly," in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty one volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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Publisher of "Ersaklyn Repository,"

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Anna Connelly's Improved Redemption, without Lead, Silver Lac-sulphur or Delerious Drugs of any kind, positively restores gray hair in three days to its original color (not all colors of the rainbow), it removes dandruff, stops the hair from falling and makes it grow, leaving it clean, soft, glossy and natural; its application cannot be detected. Red hair changed to a beautiful brown. A quantity sufficient to last six months, post paid, on receipt of $1.00. Send stamp for circular. Agents wanted. Address, Mrs. Connelly, 27 Bond Street, N. Y. 47-4t

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An extra copy of either the *Magazine*, *Weekly* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, paid for by one remittance; or Six Copies one year, without extra copy, for $20 00.

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OFFICE OF FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.,
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To whom it may concern:—The badges sent out under this arrangement we guarantee to be solid gold, enameled, engraved, and finished by the best workmen, and made according to the regulation designs obtained from the lodge secretary of the various orders throughout the United States and Great Britain. We will honor no order that does not contain the Gold Badge Coupon, and we will not honor the coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.
[Signed] FRANKLIN JEWELRY CO.
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On receipt of this coupon, together with 75 cents to cover all charges, including expressage or mailing, packing and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a solid gold
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During the past week
During the past week
During the past week

We have been receiving
We have been receiving
We have been receiving
We have been receiving

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From the Eastern cities a
From the Eastern cities a
From the Eastern cities a

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Of everything in our line, including
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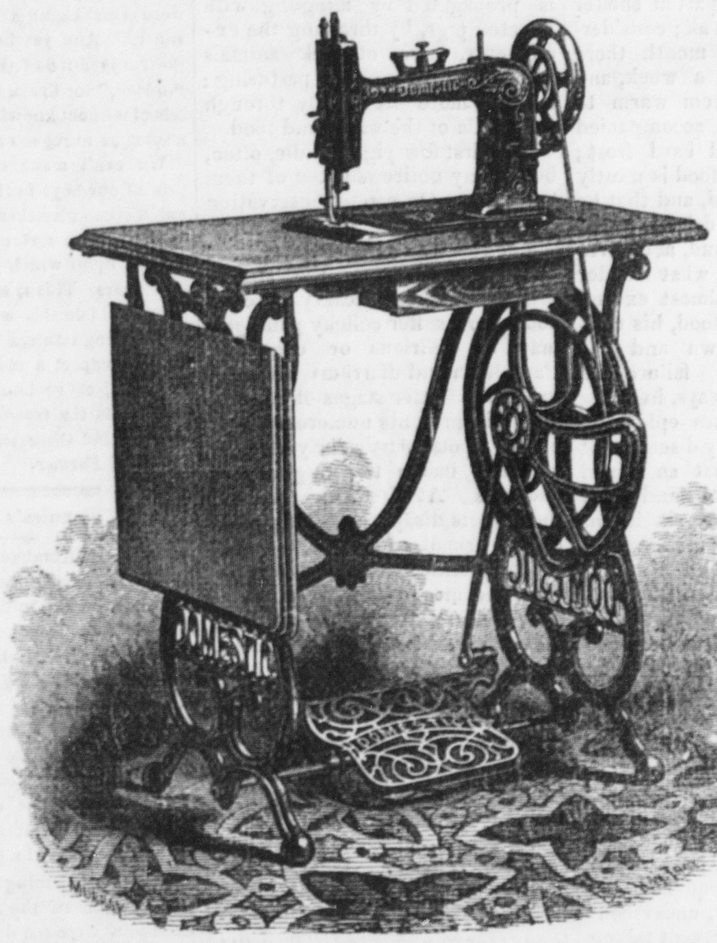

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PAID FOR STRAW.

Short Straw, per ton, - $6.50
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A ton of Straw, well rotted, will not make

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Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from

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Bring your straw to the

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And get the CASH for it.

WM. GUIE & BRO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 28, 1877. 9 47 tf

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General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

WANTED to cure a case of Catarrh in each neighborhood, with Dr. Karner's Remedy, some one to introduce it. Sample free. J. C. Tilton, Pittsburg, Pa. 9473m

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

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A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

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Farm, Garden & Household.

Hog Cholera.

It is reported that quite a number of pigs have died in Centre county during the fall from the effects of "hog cholera," but none of the farmers who have suffered from the loss, take interest enough to inform the public as to the symptoms of the disease. There is no doubt about a disease prevailing in some localities in epidemic form; but there is some doubt about it being "hog cholera." An Illinois correspondent writes to the *Country Gentleman* under the head of

MORE ABOUT HOG CHOLERA.

Such weather intensifies the predisposition to cattle diseases, which seems to be a common one this fall, and swine particularly are suffering, as they always do in stormy, rainy, and changeable autumns. Considering that the average hog of the country is kept in open lots, with partial shelter only, or no shelter at all; considering that for the past month there have been two rains a week, and as many changes from warm to cold and back again, accompanied with high winds and hard frost; considering that his food is mostly thrown on the ground, and that he eats from the mud, drinks in the mud, sleeps in the mud, and lives and dies in the mud, what wonder is it that, confined almost exclusively to one kind of food, his constitution breaks down and his health fails—which failure he shows in a hundred ways, in being subject, and sometimes epidemically so, to nearly every disease that flesh is heir to. That an animal should be able to withstand such hardship and exposure, it is not only necessary he should have received a hardy body and a strong constitution from his ancestors, but that for his present food he should have one rich in the salts of lime and magnesia, which go to make a strong frame, and also one equally rich in the albuminoids, which contribute much to a thick skin, a coat more or less hairy, tough muscles, and capacious and strong vital and abdominal organs. All of these the native breeds had, and some of them, those later introduced; and the consequence was, they remained healthy, under conditions which are at present taking a tenth from the hog crop of the country.

On page 719, current vol, G. S. P. admits the efficacy of the feeding of meat in cases of hog cholera, and stating correctly my opinion that an exclusive corn diet is the cause of the disease, then asks—"If that theory is correct, why should pigs three or four months old, that have never been fed corn, die with it?" In such a case, I should say it was by hereditary transmission—than which in medical practice physicians say there is nothing more common. But I do not think G. S. P. fully and clearly understands my position. My belief is that corn is unfitted as an exclusive diet for swine, fowls, horses and cattle even, (see what E. W. S. says on page 718, same number) not only because it contains too much starch and oil, but also too little of the salts of lime and magnesia, and the albuminoids and therefore that meat is the best remedy, because it supplies these deficiencies in a more concentrated form, and because it is always to be had in any quantity. The next best thing would probably be milk, oil meal or cake, cotton seed meal, perhaps then oats and buckwheat, and any and all grains and vegetables rich in the albuminoids, and in the salts of lime, phosphorus and magnesia which almost invariably accompany them. But in addition to such food proper, and for the purpose of supplying any extra demand for the minerals, equal parts slaked lime, wood ashes and salt should be placed within reach of the patients, of which they will lick up no more than their appetite demands. When herds of swine are first attacked, and considerable strength, force, and vital energy remain to the patient, then it is probable that tonic and stimulant medicines may act as specifics almost, but neither stimulants nor tonics add anything to the sum of vital force, and nothing can or will, except changed and improved nutrition. But if the patient is so far gone that the proper organs cannot digest or assimilate, then it is lost beyond recovery, for neither tonics nor stimulants, nor improved nutrition, have the power of resurrection.

The following additional information on this subject is taken from the pen of an able veterinary surgeon, viz:

HOG CHOLERA.

Hog cholera, known under the different names of typhus of French, blue sickness, red soldier, gastro-enteritis, etc., etc., is a blood disease, and is classed under the general head of anthrax.

Anthrax diseases originate principally where there is much decomposition of animal matter—in wet, swampy places, during hot, rainy weather, and among animals that pasture on low, clayey river lands or marshes. The general symptoms which characterize these diseases are the following:

Mostly epizootic or enzootic; rarely sporadic, run their course quickly—extravasation or exudation of blood, tendency to gangrene, alteration in the blood, have an incubative stage, blood more or less fluid, though thick—more common in old countries—attacking first the most robust, but sparing none in its ravages, and may or may not have local symptoms.

Hog cholera is, no doubt, a contagious disease, having an incubative stage of four to eight days, and is propagated by mingling with infected pigs, by throwing the excrements, etc., of sick animals where healthy ones are pasturing; though more frequently through the media of the water and food.

The first few pigs will die, often, before any notice is taken of them being sick. On careful observation we note that the temperature of the body varies; animal staggers; bury themselves in the straw; urine and fœces scanty; lie on abdomen; suffer colicky pains, and may be delirious or comatose. Paraplegia and diarrhœa often set in in the latter stages of disease. The skin presents numerous red or purple spots, particularly on the abdomen, inside the thighs, back and ears. At first, by pressure, these spots disappear. The pulse, though small and weak, is rapid. As the disease advances the diarrœa becomes profuse, very offensive, and of a dark color. At times the diarrhœa is entirely absent, and the fœces are continually voided in hard lumps, coated with patches of mucous membrane. Breathing impeded owing to congestion of the lungs.

Post mortem examinations reveal these lessons. Skin entirely red, or the red color limited to spots or diffused patches. The mucous membrane of the stomach shows streaks of congestion, or the presence of ulcers. The ileum and cæcum are mostly found ulcerated. These ulcers are covered by a deposit of effused lymph. Tissue of the spleen is soft and easily broken down. Liver and lungs congested; ecchymosis on heart and lining membranes as well also as on the pleura and peritoneum. The blood is disorganized and contains numerous bachtiria, vibrous, etc., etc. The treatment resolves itself into preventive and curative. To prevent the disease avoid all means of contagion. If in a pen, have it dry and built on high land. Change the diet and insist on strict cleanliness. Antiphlogistic measures are to be resorted to at the outset. Give an emetic, followed by saline purgatives mixed with ginger and ale. Wash the surface of the body with cold water. Give plenty of exercise on the ground. Complications must be met as they develop themselves, and the indications for treatment carried out by the attending veterinarian.

C. V. MICHENER, D. V. S.,
Veterinary Surgeon to Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture

Agricultural Education.

"I Believe our agricultural colleges should make a practical application on the farm, of every principal that is taught in the books or by lecture. This will make them practical farmers as well as theoretical, and will teach them to work as well as to study."

The above is a paragraph from an unpublished article written by one of our correspondents. It embodies the writer's ideas as expressed in his entire communication, and it is therefore unnecessary to publish any more of it. We beg leave to offer a few comments. It is not true that our notions of what an agricultural education should be, are rather crude yet? It is but a few years since we had no agricultural colleges or schools, and the people have not yet become reconciled to the idea that any special training is necessary to the successful pursuit of tilling the soil. Practical farmers and college professors not only differ as to what the farmer's education should consist in, but as to how this education should be imparted. But farmers differ among themselves almost as widely, and so do the professors. This is not strange, considering the newness of the subject, and its complex nature. We don't all understand well, what is practical, and what theoretical, but we will after a while, and these vexed questions will settle themselves in good time. For the present, we should be perfectly satisfied if our agricultural colleges would turn out men who could go to work intelligently on some of the unsolved questions that relate to agriculture. If one of these graduates could tell us how to get rid of hog cholera, or pear blight, it would pay for the entire expense of maintaining all the industrial schools of the country for a good many years. If he can do this we would not care whether he ever took hold of a plow or not—he shall have the credit of being a practical man.

We, as farmers, are more interested in the common schools than in agricultural colleges, and if we could make them a little more practical, we would find less fault with higher schools. Nine-tenths of our farmer boys never get farther than the common school. Let us see to it that they have some idea of science as it relates to their future occupation, before they leave this. Give them enough, at least, to create a taste for it, and to make them desire more. Give them enough to develope a desire to read an agricultural paper, and that will enable them to read it intelligently. It is of more importance that a farmer boy should know something about the essential food of plants than that a "verb is a word that signifies to do, to be, or to suffer." And yet he will be drilled in the conjugation of the verb "to be," or "to love," for five or ten years, and leave school without knowing that there is such a thing as nitrogen or phosphoric acid.

We can't make accomplished scientists of our boys in the common school, but we can give them enough of science as it relates to agriculture to make foundation, upon which they may build in after years. This is all we advocate, and if we could do this we should soon have ten reading farmers to one now. You can not expect a man to be interested in a subject he knows nothing about, and this is the reason so many farmers do not read the agricultural papers.—*Practical Farmer.*

Mr. Rennies's Root Show.

Mr. R. H. Abrahams, of Glen Royal Farm, Ont., sends us a report of the root show at Toronto, at the seed store of Mr. Wm. Rennie, from which we condense the material points of interest, the full report being too long for the overcrowded state of our columns. Canadian farmers, as is well known, grow large quantities of roots for feeding to their stock, and this show was intended to test the question of superiority among the different kinds of roots. Mr. Rennie offered a gold medal for the collection containing the six heaviest roots of each of the several varieties. The roots were required to be cleaned and trimmed. Mr. Wm. Burgess took the medal, exhibiting seven varieties, six of each, weighing in all 1,003½ lbs. The heaviest six roots of Rennie's Prize Medal Turnip weighing 121 lbs.; the Greystone, 98½; the Long Red mangold, 317½; Yellow Globe, 23½; White Sugar beet, 251; White Belgian carrot, 46, and Long Red carrot 34 lbs. The heaviest mangold weighed 63 lbs. after trimming; the heaviest sugar beet 82 lbs; the heaviest Belgian carrot 10½ lbs; a mammoth squash weighed 200 lbs.; and an Early Rose potato weighed 30 oz. It was universally conceded that these large roots are as valuable for feeding purposes, pound for pound, as the smaller ones ordinarily raised, and which Mr Harris of Moreton Farm, thinks are much the most profitable. The seed from which these large roots were grown was sold by Mr. Rennie, and the plants received good ordinary field cultivation.—*Country Gentleman.*

Effects of Fruit-Eating.

When any circumstance, as a rule, either accompanies or immediately follows another, there is generally a popular tendency to infer that one is the consequence of the other. The old saying, "After this, therefore, on account of this," pithily expresses this mode of reasoning. Of its fallacy, however, in a great number of cases, unprejudiced observation and investigation daily furnish abundant proofs. The records of the past show that perhaps in no other department of knowledge have errors arising from this unsound method of reasoning, been more numerous or pernicious than in sanitary matters. Indeed, the history of hygienic science is, to a great extent, composed of successive exposures of false conclusions drawn in this way.

Nor are we of the present enlightened age, however, ready to smile at the hygenic vagaries of the past, wholly free from similar blunders. Of these, not the least mischievous is a widespread opinion in regard to the injurious effects upon health of the free use of fruits. Because bowel complaints are most prevalent during the hot season, in the latter part of summer and in autumn, when fruits are most abundant and in the greatest variety, it is commonly inferred that the former are consequences of the latter. Now, diarrhœa, dysentary and cholera are complaints in which acrid biliary secretions are prominent conditions, and experience has amply demonstrated that ripe fruits are strongly anti-billious as well as anti-scorbutic, and therefore beneficial rather than injurious in these ailments.

Indeed, the pravalence of these disorders during the heated term, is attributable rather to the seasonable use of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food, in the shape of meats, spirits and malt liquors, than to light diet and juicy fruits. In cold weather the carbonaceous matter is burnt off by active exercise, respiration, and the generation of heat, but in summer the element gets retained in the liver, and gives rise to congestion of that organ and its consequences—diarrhœa, dysentery and bilious ailments. The comparative immunity from these disorders enjoyed by the natives of warm climates who, while abstemious with regard to liquors and animal food, make liberal use of a fruit and vegetable diet, exemplifies this truth.

Children are the chief sufferers from the common misapprehension of this subject. Their fondness for fruit is a natural craving that should not be disregarded by parents. Any evil results from their use of it are due either to its unripe or decayed condition or, in rare cases, to immoderate or untimely indulgence. It is a common practice to eat fruit after meals when the stomach is already supplied with all it can digest. Of any uneasiness that may follow, the fruit is often considered the sole cause. But it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, though the lightest part of his burden.

In this connection we are reminded of an occurrence within the experience of an acquaintance. A child of his had been suffering from diarrhœa for a long time, and had become so emaciated that fears were entertained as to his recovery. During his illness he had constantly craved for fruits of all kinds, which has persistently been denied him. One evening, on his return home, the father brought some huckleberries concealed under his coat, lest the ailing child should catch a glimpse of them. The berries were accidently upset, however, in the presence of the little invalid, who rushed to them and managed to swallow a goodly number before he could be controlled. An immediate improvement in his health and a speedy recovery were the happy results.—[Rural New Yorker.

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Is the best hair tonic. Beautifies the hair. Is destined to become a household word.

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Excelled by none. Covers the bald heads. Recommends itself. One trial will convince.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
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to the public without fear of contradiction as the best restorative and beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced.

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SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CLARION, Pa., December 14, 1875. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COULTER.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. REED. Price, 25 Cents.

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The Struggle for Power.

Both Parties Fighting for the Control of the Senate.

In the Senate it has now become a question, not of principle, but of sheer ascendency, in which both parties are taking advantage of every means to secure the majority. In the Butler case the Democrats find not only much encouragement of success, but have moved in the matter at a most opportune moment. In the Senate Messrs. Edmunds, Ferry, Garland, Sharon and Blaine were absent. Senator Blaine when advised of the reduced ranks of Republicans telegraphed that he could be present at twenty four hours notice. The other gentlemen absent except Sharon have telegraphed to the same effect. The Republicans can delay the question long enough to enable these gentlemen to be present. On the question of Butler's admission, however, it is very well understood that Patterson will vote for admission which will be sufficient to seat him. In the meantime Cameron, of Wisconsin and Christiancy of the sub-committee of the affair of South Carolina have prepared their report in regard to the Hamburg massacre and Butler's participation in that affair, which will be submitted in a few days. It is stated that the report charges Butler as responsible for the lives of several hundred negroes, and otherwise accuses him of atrocities in a partisan interest. Senator Merriman has prepared a minority report, in which he denies the allegations of the majority. The Committee on Privileges and Elections expect to report the Kellog case within two or three days, so as to supersede the consideration of the Butler case.

"Mixing Fruit."

A correspondent, in "Querist's" column, alluding to the care of small fruit cultivators to keep varieties of strawberries distinct, asks how it is they can mix, since they are propagated by runners? The question as to whether foreign pollen can or does affect the fruit at all, is an open one. Practically, so far as appearance and taste are concerned, it does not. If the ovaries of a wild strawberry flower are fertilized by the pollen of a Gt. American, the fruit—or rather what is called the fruit in this case—is that of a wild strawberry the same as if they had been self-fertilized. If a Seckel pear flower were impregnated with the pollen from a Bartlett, the fruit would be a Seckel all the same. If a cucumber vine and a muskmelon vine are planted side by side, and every male flower of either were pulled off as soon as it appeared, the fruit of either would be a cucumber or a melon pure and simple, the same as if the two vines were planted a mile apart. But not so the seed. If in the case of the cucumber and melon planted side by side or in the same hill, with the pollen flowers removed as fast as they appeared, the vine should bear fruit, the embryo would be half melon and half cucumber, and if such seeds were planted subsequently, the fruit would probably show, either in taste or appearance, that it was a hybrid between the two. And the same may be said of the strawberry, of the pear, and indeed, of all fruits which are closely enough related to accept each other's pollen. Out of this has grown the impression that such fruits "mix" when planted within a short distance of each other, and hence many farmers and horticulturists separate their cucumbers and melons by the greatest available distance. If the seeds are to be saved for planting again, this is a wise practice, unless mongrels are desired. If not, it can make no manner of difference.

Packing in Chicago.

The magnitude of this interest in Chicago is exhibited by a recent report made by the Commercial Bulletin of that city. It says:

"During the twelve months ending October 31, 1877, Chicago slaughtered about 3,093,000 hogs, the aggregate net weight of which would be about 645,000,000 pounds, and producing about 561,000 000 pounds of product—pork, meat and lard—about equal to 308,000,000 pounds of sides. 104,000,000 pounds of hams, 40,000,000 pounds of shoulders, and 109,000,000 pounds of lard. In addition thereto we have received from interior points about 102,000,000 pounds of pork, meat and lard—making a grand aggregate of about 663,000,000 pounds of hog product handled in this market during the year, the aggregate value of which may be estimated at $75,000,000. The number of packages required in preparing this enormous quantity of product for market was 1,340,000—including 300,000 barrels, 370,000, tierces, 508,000 boxes—of an aggregate value of $1,200,000. To remove this product required 37,000 freight cars—carrying 20,000 pounds each—or an average of about 121 cars daily throughout the year. These cars would make 1,500 trains of 25 cars each. The amount of freight paid to the railroad companies may be estimated at $3,000,000."

The extra session has been valuable chiefly as a demonstration of the Democratic capacity for mischief.

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"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

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Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

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Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

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Cures the worst cases of Canker.

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Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

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Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

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Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

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Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

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Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

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BY EDWARD H. KNIGHT, A. M.,
Civil and Mechanical Engineer.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New York;
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[From the Scientific American.]
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COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel F. Gulk and the Honorable John Divens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the last Monday of November next, being the 26th day of November, 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

31 3t LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

Bellefonte and County.

——Walnut backs for slipper cases at Welch's.

——Beautiful chromos, only three cents each, at Welch's.

——Judge Orvis is holding court in Huntingdon county this week.

——The largest assortment of fancy China ware ever brought to Bellefonte can be seen at Welch's.

——Thus far the weather boss has completely disconcerted all the calculations of the weather prophets.

——Valentines & Co. will take borough orders at par for merchandise, at their store on Allegheny street.

— Lucy Stone says she despises a man who lifts his hat to a woman. Good for you, Lucy; here's our hand on it—shake.

——Some wealthy families in town complain (perhaps not without cause) that they are the target of beggars, and wish in consequence that they were poor.

——The astronomer at the Royal Observatory, of Scotland, has mapped out some very cold weather for this winter. It is about time we were taking this weather business out of the hands of astronomers, anyhow.

——A teacher at one of our Sunday schools asked her scholars this question: "Did you know you were all born in sin?" "Oh, no," said one bright little girl of five summers, "I was born in Milesburg." "Well, it is all the same," said the teacher; "but don't interrupt me."

——Too many pistols, dirks, billys, sling-shots and brass knuckles are carried by young men and boys of the present day for their own safety or that of the community. A little enforcement of the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed deadly weapons would effectually break up the practice.

——A number of our citizens have recently suffered from the depredations of midnight prowling villains who, annually, about this period, attain a voracious appetite for chickens, turkeys, etc., and which they never fail to gratify, although it be by theft. Keep a sharp lookout for these *fowl* depredators, and if you catch any of them cover them with tar and feathers as an ornament.

——The length of the evenings in winter, which render it necessary to find some sedentary and domestic diversion, may also contribute to render reading a more favorite amusement than in summer. Books, newspapers and magazines enable the imagination to create a summer in the midst of frost and snow, and with the assistance of a cheerful fire, whose comfortable warmth supplies the absence of the sun, the winter may be made as the season of vernal breeze or solar effulgence.

——Winter is fast coming, and the young people are drifting into matrimony at a rate that makes ministers and furniture men look contented, and raises the house rents at an alarming rate. The summer walks and flirtations are things of the past, and so they quietly settle down into staid young housekeepers. This is the way it has been since the days of Adam, and this way it will continue until the last man shall come to naught in one of the many ways which science has been kind enough to discover.

——A sure cure for diphtheria is found in a gargle, made of a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur in a wineglassful of water—instead of spitting out the gargle, swallow it. In cases where gargling is rendered impossible by the closing of the throat, the fumes of the sulphur inhaled are equally effective. Merely place a live coal on a shovel and sprinkle the sulphur on it; allow the patient to inhale by putting his head over the shovel. In some cases it is blown into the throat by means of a quill; all these modes are claimed to be equally sure in bringing almost instant relief.

——Our Millheim correspondent succeeded in raising quite a tempest down there by what was said about some of the people in that vicinity in his letter in last week's REPUBLICAN. We are willing to acknowledge that we did not see the point until we received an angry letter from the feller who was hit. We say now, as we have often said before, that it is not fair or just that outside parties should attempt to use the columns of their county paper to fight their private quarrels in. It is impossible for the editor, who is away from the scene of the conflict, to understand all the little shafts which such a correspondent may aim at his neighbor. Now the article in question appeared to us, at this distance, to be a harmless joke, and as it came from a correspondent in whom we have the utmost confidence, we published it without, we will admit, giving it that careful investigation which we should had it come from some new or doubtful source. The county paper is not intended to be a medium to circulate scandal or to say unkind words about our neighbors; ours is a higher, nobler mission—to advance the interests of Centre county, to give the local news, to promote every good object, raise the standard of intelligence, promote religious sentiments among the people, and in fact, lend a helping hand in every good word and work. This cannot be done by permitting every person who may have a real or supposed injury to redress, to use the columns of the paper, even as a correspondent. It is true, also, that we do not consider ourselves entirely responsible for the sayings and opinions of our correspondents, and yet we are, to a certain extent, and perhaps should be held responsible for whatever appears in our columns, whether editorially or otherwise. This being the fact, we appeal to every right-minded patron: is it right to covertly attack your neighbor and stand in the background, and expect the editor, who has no possible interest in the matter, to suffer, to some extent, an injury to his business, as well as receive the curses and ill will of those with whom he can possibly have no ill feeling or desire to hurt or injure in any possible degree? We are led to these remarks, not alone on account of what has occurred in relation to the Millheim article, but because ever since we have been here—now over four years—we have found many people who seemed to think that their county paper was a free medium to tell, in which they might hit their neighbor without that neighbor being able to see from which direction the attack came; and we now say to all our correspondents, be careful; give us the news from your locality, and try to say something to make people happier, instead of to wound their feelings and make them unhappy. We are always glad to receive contributions, and they are valuable to us only in proportion to the amount of local news which they contain.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.—You might as well forget your churches, your academies, and your school-house, as to forget your local newspaper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your minister does. It is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It teaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying, as it does, on every table, in almost every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless you yourself are beneath notice and care for it as your representative. Indeed, in its character it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.

THEY ARE COMING.—Who are coming? Why, the original "Tennessean Slave Cabin Singers," formerly students Central Tennessee College, Nashville. It will be remembered by our citizens that this really fine troup of singers appeared in this town a little less than two years ago, and performed in Humes's new hall—in fact, dedicated it. It will also be remembered that the entertainment charmed all who heard it. The same parties compose the present troup, with one exception—one has died and the place filled with another equally as good. Wednesday, Dec. 12, is the time, and Humes' new hall the place. The price of admission is 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. There will be a crowded house.

——The office of the Cameron county *Press*, at Emporium, was destroyed by fire last Monday a week. Nothing of much value was saved, and the loss is stated at three thousand and five hundred dollars, with no insurance. The editor states that the work of twelve years, and its accumulations, is gone through the agency of the fire fiend. He has seven thousand dollars on his books, and calls upon patrons to pay their bills and thus help him in his time of need. If they do not do it, they will be meaner than any men we know outside of the penitentiary.

——Pocket-books, from five cents up, at Welch's.

OIL.—Wm. H. Sandford, Esq., cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Osceola, and secretary of the Pipe Line and Oil Company, reports the most gratifying results in their boring operations for oil. They have now attained a depth of 420 feet and passed through what is known as the first sand rock, having entered a dark slate which they expect to be followed by the second strata of sand or oil bearing rock, and with the most sanguine expectations of the development of a good supply of oil. Heretofore we have said but little on the subject of the probable discovery of oil in this locality, not because we have not felt interested, but because we did not desire to assist in the visionary speculations indulged in by many. But we have always been so impressed by the probability of being within the oil-bearing territory that we rejoiced as heartily as any, and approved the step taken by this pioneer company in their efforts to determine the facts in the case, and whether successful or not they are deserving of the hearty commendations of the whole community for their energy and enterprise in this undertaking. —*Philipsburg Journal.*

——We copy the following account of an entertainment given by the Murphy society, of Philipsburg, to the people of that town, from the *Journal:*

On Thursday evening the Murphy Dramatic Association gave one of their entertainments. As usual it was a success. The programme, though not as varied as it has been heretofore, was equally as interesting, reflecting great credit on the taste of those who had the "getting up" as well as those who sustained the various parts so well. The drama entitled "The Last Loaf" was the principal performance of the evening. It was embraced in two acts, and supposed to cover a period of five years, in which great changes took place, showing "the buttered" and the unbuttered side of life with all its attending pleasures and pains. The characters were sustained by Misses Della Jones, Nettie Hancock and Minnie Crissman, & Messrs. Test, Fryberger, Peightal, Blackburn and Crissman. Though the play took up a considerable length of time, the performers held their audience in closest attention to the end. The music by the orchestra was very much enjoyed. This group of home talent is composed of Messrs. McClausland and McClellan, violinists, and C. B. Sanford, flutist. Miss Maggie Haworth accompanied them on the organ. Quite a variety was added to the entertainment by the introduction of the "Philipsburg Jubilee Singers," who favored the audience with a number of plantation melodies in good style, making their first appearance in public a success. A repetition of several of the songs was called for and granted. At the close of the entertainment the audience was invited to the reading room adjoining the hall, to partake of some refreshments consisting of pumpkin pies, &c.

The receipts of the evening aggregated $60.

——The present fall has been one of the most pleasant, as well as most favorable, for the growth of such of the productions of the earth as can grow at this season of the year, with which we have ever been blessed. All the fall vegetables have had tremendous growths under the prevailing conditions of the weather, whilst the great staple of wheat is growing finely and rooting firmly, which will give it strength to resist the winter freezing and thawing, and the high winds of spring. Of course, it has too many perils to encounter during the long period which must intervene before it reaches maturity for congratulation as to its ultimate results, but it has a good start, and that is a great point gained in the raising of wheat, for which our farmers cannot be too grateful to Him who gives the early and latter rain.

——This is the way a couple of men settled a dispute on Lamb street last week, which, at first, seemed to portend a conflict that could only end in the death of one or the other. "Do you mean to say that I took your kindling wood and carried it to my own house?" "Yes, I do, you thief!" "You do?" "Yes, I do!" "You do, do you?" "Ah, what's the use of you an' me fightin' over a little matter like that? You know that you stole the wood, an' my taking a little of it did not cost you a cent!" This view of the case seemed to mollify the man who had lost the wood, for both went up town together, talking in very low and apparently peaceable tones.

——We have just learned that St. Nicholas has made his "Head Quarters" at the old reliable book and toy store of H. Y. Stitzer. There is no use trying to enumerate all there is to be seen there. Go and see for yourself; and everything, oh, how cheap! We just noticed on his bulletin board, almanacs at 2 cts each, school books at reduced rates. General Grant also does his smoking there now.

——We have used the "Howe Sewing Machine" for years in the manufacture of clothing, and give it the highest recommendation. A full supply of needles, oils and accessories for the Howe and Singer machines.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Agents.

A FARMER'S PAPER.—We ask attention to the card of *The Practical Farmer* in this issue of our paper, and recommend it as one of the oldest and most valuable agricultural and family papers of the country.

——J. A. Rankin & Son represent the best insurance companies in the United States. Call and see them at their office on High street, northwest of the court house.

——A handsome set of Charles Dickens's works, complete in fourteen volumes, only twelve dollars at Welch's.

——A quire of good writing paper for seven cents, and a pack of good envelopes for only five cents, at Welch's.

——Sechler & Co. are selling nice russet apples at four dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel.

——Picture frames, of every style and size, at Welch's.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The quarter sessions of last week disposed of the following cases: In the case of Commonwealth vs John McMongle, charged with larceny, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the defendant, for helping himself to a few boards not his own, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in county jail, and to pay costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs Ellen Stout—malicious mischief; prosecutor, Sarah Yocum. Bill ignored by grand jury and prosecutrix sentenced to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs Albert and Mary Bower—larceny; prosecutor, Charles Gummo. Jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Commonwealth had no case. The property alleged to have been stolen was a chicken or two, to try to prove which, cost the county about sixty or seventy dollars.

Commonwealth vs Mary Bower—surety of the peace; Charles Gummo, prosecutor. Complaint dismissed by the court, and Charles Gummo to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs Hiram Harris—violation of liquor laws; prosecutrix, Jane Stewart. Grand jury ignored the bill and imposed the costs upon the prosecutrix, who was sentenced accordingly. This was probably a mistake.

Commonwealth vs Daniel Keen—malicious mischief. In default of appearance of defendant, his recognizance was forfeited and respited until next term of court.

Commonwealth vs George Cowdrick—fornication and bastardy. In default of appearance by the defendant his recognizance was forfeited and respited until next term.

Commonwealth vs J. M. Johnston—forgery; prosecutor, David Solt. Defendant convicted of uttering a forged order, and sentenced by the court to pay a fine of five dollars, costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment of separate and solitary confinement at hard labor, in the western penitentiary, for one year and eleven months.

Commonwealth vs David Hallabaugh and S. W. Laird—forgery; prosecutor, Isaac Guggenheimer. The defendants forged an order on John Hoy for thirty-seven dollars, and passed it upon the prosecutor. S. W. Laird, one of the defendants, plead guilty, and the other was convicted by the jury. Laird was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement, at hard labor, in western penitentiary, for two years and six months. Hallabaugh sentenced the same as Laird, for two years and nine months. Spangler for prosecutor, Hastings for defendants.

DISEASE BREEDERS.—The rapid approach of winter, with its biting winds, chilling atmosphere, and "raw and surly mood," causes us to adopt every means for comfort and self-protection. Doors and windows are carefully examined, plentiful supplies of fuel are obtained, warm clothing is worn, and not unless we have surrounded ourselves with all these conditions do we consider that we will be able to bear the rigor of a cold and dreary winter. But while we are perfectly justified in erecting barriers against wind and frost, and in preserving our systems from the disease and sickness which they bring, many of us seem to have a facility for running into the opposite extreme, and excluding from our dwellings fresh air on the ground that we are sure to "catch cold." The result is that private houses, churches, lecture halls, and school buildings are, in the majority of cases, so constructed that, although warm and comfortable, no ventilation passes through them, the air becomes vitiated and the respiratory organs refuse to perform their functions. Whether or not to this fact may be attributed the great increase in pulmonary and throat diseases as compared with their percentage fifty years ago, may be a matter open to discussion, but in view of the epidemics of diphtheria under which we periodically suffer, the subject is worthy of earnest consideration.

WANDERED FROM HOME.—Wandered away from his home in Marsh Creek, on the 21st day of November, a man by the name of William Prince, aged about 52 years, and about five feet two inches in height. He is German by birth and has been subject to spells of insanity for several years, and it is thought he may have wandered away while laboring under one of these fits of aberation. He was seen at Howard the 22d ult., going down the railroad, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends and relatives in Curtin township. Address, H. Prince or John McCloskey, Howard, Pa. (*Watchman* please copy.)

——We find the following remedy suggested for croup which, now that the chilly night air and raw atmosphere prevail to a considerable extent, rendering little folks liable to take severe colds and frequently to sudden attacks of the much-dreaded croup, may be of incalculable service:

"Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grate and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice that quantity of sugar, to make palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow."

——Cigar cases, for holiday presents, at Welch's.

GRAIN.—Shortlidge & Co., are now buying grain and taking it into their elevator, which always adds life to the market.

——Horrace Greeley's advice to young men was to go west; but our advice to all, both old and young, is to go to Sechler & Co.'s, in the Bush House block. He keeps the very best in the market, and sells cheap for cash. It is the only place in town where first quality goods can be bought cheap. Just try him once, and you will find it just as we represent.

——When McCafferty's stable was burned, endangering all the houses on Linn street, the owners of real estate in that quarter of the town began to hunt the insurance agent. They came very near following the example of the man who locked the stable door after the horse was stolen. Don't wait until it is too late, but go to J. A. Rankin & Son, have your property insured, and then you can feel the assurance that, come what may, you and your family are not in danger of being rendered both homeless and destitute.

SEVERE WINTER PREDICTED.—There seems to be a vast difference of opinion between people who claim to be posted on "signs," and who pretend to speak from former experience, in regard to the approaching winter. While some promise a mild winter beyond a doubt, others persistently claim that it will be an unusually severe one. A writer for the *Scientific American* reasons thus: "It will be more than ordinarily severe. From observations of earth thermometers, over a period of thirty-nine years, it will be found that between 1837 and 1876 three great heat waves from without struck Great Britain; namely, the first in 1846 5 the second in 1858 9, and the third in 1868 7. The next one will probably come in 1879 5, within limits of half a year each way. The periods of minimum temperature, or greatest cold, are not in the middle time between the crests of these three heat waves, but are comparatively close up to them, on each side, at a distance of about a year and a half. Hence the next cold wave is due at the end of the present year, and very frigid weather may be looked for. This same cold wave will extend to the United States, and hence we must make up our minds for a severe winter."

INDIAN SUMMER.—This fall we have enjoyed a longer season of Indian summer than usual, which no doubt has been very pleasant and acceptable to many readers of the REPUBLICAN. Why it is called Indian summer is supposed to have originated from the fact that at this season of the year the Indians were annually in the habit of gathering their accustomed stores of nuts, roots and game for the winter. The meterological phenomenon, however, is probably most directly associated with the decay of vegetation. It occurs at the time of the year when the leaves have fallen, and when under the action of moisture, they begin to rapidly decompose. In this fermenting condition, heat must be generated to a very sensible degree in the great forests and woods with which the country abounds, and the evaporation attending the process would surcharge the air, creating the soft mist incident to the period. It is always a most welcome visitor, reminding us of the more genial season, coming, as it generally does, after the first bleak weather of our autumn, and is the peculiar poetry of our climate, the adieu of summer before her annual departure.

——The Osceola *Reveille* wants to be very funny over the fact of Henry Ward Beecher coming to Bellefonte to lecture. Week before last it spit out the following:

"HOORAH!"—Beecher has been engaged to lecture in Bellefonte, and in consideration of the elevating and refining influence that the lecture will have on the people and morals of that town, the REPUBLICAN asks the Presbyterians to open their church for the benefit of the great nest-hider. The people of that city are "not any better than they ought to be," but if they can suck eggs out of the Beecher nest, they must surely be getting a little below the angels.

And followed it the week after with this:

"If brother Beecher's performance in Bellefonte turns out to be half as wonderful as some of his private entertainments in Brooklyn, he ought to draw a full house."

And again in same issue:

"It is said that Beecher speaks from memory, without notes, never forgetting any part of his subject. We are not hard to convince that there are some things he never can forget, however unpleasant may be such obtrusive recollections."

That Beecher is a man of giant intellect, all must admit. That he ever used the great intellectual powers which God gave him except to elevate and improve mankind, we have yet to learn. All his lectures are a literary treat, calculated to elevate and improve the standard of society. Whether he has always done right or not, in his daily walk and conversation, is a question only between himself and his God. No wrong has ever been proved against him, and it is not our right or duty to throw dirt at him. And we would just say to the *Reveille* man, and a host of others who delight in little flings like the above copied from our contemporary, "let him who is without fault cast the first stone." If more of these "funny" fellows would live up to that maxim, there would be fewer stones thrown in that direction, you bet.

——In this country, instead of the common salutation, "How are you?" it should be, "How's your liver?" Nearly eight out of ten cases of disease are caused by a disordered state of the stomach and liver, which might be prevented or cured by proper treatment. Green's No. 1 and 2 liver pills will effect a cure of the above disease in almost every case when used in accordance with the directions, as has been demonstrated in thousands of instances. As a family medicine they have no equal. They are now put up both sugar coated and plain. The No. 1 sugar coated have a blue band around the box and are coated with white sugar. The No. 2 have a red band around the top and are coated with pink sugar. They are put up in round boxes, each bearing the signature of F. P. Green. All others are counterfeit. For sale at Green's drug store.

AN ASTONISHING OFFER.—The Independent, of New York, in another column, offers to give away, absolutely, a Worcester's Unabridged Quarto Pictorial Dictionary, which retails everywhere for $10, and is, of course, a household necessity. How they can do it is, we must confess, a mystery; but that they do there is no question. The Independent is now published Rev. Joseph Cook's famous Boston Monday Lectures, which are creating so much discussion everywhere. See advertisement of The Independent in this paper.

——For chapped hands, sore lips, tetter, salt rheum, &c., use Cocoa-Camphorine. Elegantly put up in boxes at 25c. Should be on every toilet. For sale by druggists.

——Fancy walnut brackets, of every shape, at Welch's.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON-WARD.—On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, Bellefonte, Pa., by Rev. W. A. Biggert, Mr. John C. Johnson and Miss Augusta Ward.

AKENS-WALTERS.—At the residence of Mr. Powell near Bellefonte, on the 15th ult., by Rev. W. A. Biggert, Mr. J. L. Akens and Miss Carrie Walters all of Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

TATE.—At State College, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1877, of palsy, George W. Tate, aged 64 years and 8 months.

COLE.—At Coleville, on the 29th ult., Lizzie, daughter of George and Elizabeth Cole.

DUCH.—At Pine Grove Mills, Nov. 16, Mr. Samuel Duch, aged 86 years, 6 months, and 18 days. Mr. Duch was supported by the township.

(*Watchman* please copy.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To purchasers of boots, shoes and rubbers: Graham & Son will offer for the next sixty days the largest, cheapest, and best stock of boots, shoes and rubbers ever brought to Bellefonte, at the following bottom prices, for *Cash*:

Mens' coarse boots	$2.50	per pair
Mens' fine calf boots	3.50	"
Mens' coarse shoes	1.25	"
Ladies' coarse shoes	1.25	"
Ladies' fine button shoes	2.00	"
Childrens' school shoes	1.00	"
Mens' wool lined gum boots	3.00	"
Mens' wool lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1.50	"
Mens' wool lined cloth top Congress overshoes	1.50	"
Mens' wool lined cloth top Alaskas	1.00	"
Mens' all gum overshoes	60	"
Ladies' wool lined cloth top overshoes	90	"
Ladies' wool lined cloth top buckle overshoes	1.25	"
Ladies' all gum overshoes	40	"
Misses' all gum overshoes	35	"
Childrens' all gum overshoes	30	"
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel, extra quality	1.15	"

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first class rubber goods. Please send in your orders early.

The best quality of sole leather, calf and kip skins always on hand. Respectfully yours,

GRAHAM & SON.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, NOV. 28, 1877.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	26
Clover seed	4 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6.75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	8 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound seeded	10
Beans, per quart	6
Fresh Butter, per pound	26
Chickens, per pound	6
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	5
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40
Chestnuts, per bushel	
Dried sweet corn per lb	8

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	110¾	111
" " " '65, J. and J	106¾	106¾
" " " '67, "	109¾	109¾
" " " '68, " "	111¾	111¾
" 10-40 coupon	108¾	108¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	119	119¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	107	107¾
" " c. 1881	106¾	107
" 4½ Reg. 1891	104¾	104¾
" " c. 1891	104¾	104¾
New 4's Reg. 1907	102¾	102¾
" " c 1907	102¾	102¾
Gold	102¾	102¾
Pennsylvania	31¾	31¾
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	9¾	10
Lehigh Navigation	18¾	19
" Valley	39¾	40
United R. R. of N. J	120¾	121
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	16¾	17
Central Transportation	31	31¾
Nesquehoning	46	46¾
North Pennsylvania	36	38